2. Affected/vulnerable stations and trains have been identified and more attention is being paid in identified sections/trains to avert occurrence of such cases. Decoy checks are also being conducted at affected stations and in affected trains to apprehend the culprits red-handed.

3. All Thana In-charge have been instructed to conduct drives against persons indulging in drugging offences in trains, platforms and passenger areas.

4. The train escorting parties are being briefed to remain extra vigilant in trains at the affected stations/sections.

5. All out efforts are being made in coordination with GRP/City Police to collect and share criminal intelligence for the apprehension of the offenders.

6. Necessary announcements are frequently being made through Public Address system and use of loud hailers at the general coaches of the trains and during line bandobast to sensitize passengers to desist from purchasing/accepting eatables from unauthorized hawkers and unknown persons while travelling by train or at the platform.

7. Posters/Pamphlets with cautionary indication against the menace of drugging are being circulated and pasted at conspicuous places at the station and in the trains to create awareness amongst the travelling passengers.

8. Videography of persons standing in queue for boarding general coaches are being done to identify the offenders in cases of such incidents.

9. Dossier of culprits involved in the drugging cases have been circulated to all Thanas and provided with escorting staff.

10. Specific guidelines have also been issued by the DG/RPF for preparation of appropriate plans to effectively control the incidents of drugging on Railways. Anti drugging cells are being set up at each Zonal Railways Hqrs. under the command of a Gazetted Officer, which will examine in details.

Employees in PSUs

*137. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:
SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent employees working in public sector undertakings under the administrative control of his Ministry as on 31st March 2007; unit-wise; and

(b) The number of contract/casual/contingency workers working in these units as on 31st March, 2007?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) The information is as follows:

(i) Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

Pharma & Chemical PSUs

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	No. of permanent employees as on 31.3.2007	No. of contract/casual/ contingency workers working as on 31.3.2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune	1310	118
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), Kolkata	(i) Maniktala unit, West Bengal 367 (ii) Panihati unit, West Bengal 208 (iii) Kanpur unit (U.P.) 18 (iv) Mumbai unit 16 (v) Marketing spread all over India 139 (vi) Others (Accounts, Secretariat, Personnel Administration etc.) 54 Total: 802	Nil
3.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon	(i) Gurgaon Plant, Haryana 26 (ii) Corporate Office, Gurgaon 21 (iii) Hyderabad unit, (A.P.) 8 (iv) Rishikesh unit, Uttarakhand 182 (v) Marketing spread all over India 48 Total: 285	(i) Gurgaon Plan 138 (ii) Corporate Office 7 (ii) Hyderabad unit 86 (iii) Rishikesh unit 158 (iv) Marketing 11 Total: 400
4.	Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur	145	69
5.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore	629	175
6.	Orissa Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, (ODCL), Bhubaneshwar	77	13
7.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu), Chennai	27	74

1	2	3	4
8.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Limited, Muzaffarpur	15	27
9.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), Rasayani, Maharashtra	(i) Rasayani unit Maharashtra 984 (ii) Kochi unit, Kerala 433 Total: 1417	(i) Rasayani unit 155 (ii) Kochi unit 93 Total: 248
10.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), New Delhi	(i) Bathinda unit, Punjab 288 (ii) Rasayani Unit 727 Maharashtra (iii) Udyogmandal unit, Kerala 431 (iv) (R&D Centre, Gurgaon 20 (v) Head Office & Regional Sales Office, New Delhi 36 Total: 1602	(i) Bathinda unit -- (ii) Rasayani unit 1 (iii) Udyogmandal unit (iv) R&D Centre, Gurgaon (v) HO & RSO, Delhi Total: 1

(ii) Department of Fertilizers

		Fertilizer PSUs	
1.	Fertlizers And Chemicals Travancore Limited. (FACT), Udyogmandal, Kerala	3920	162
2.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. (FCIL), New Delhi	56	NIL
3.	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), Jodhpur	120	22
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited. (RCF), Mumbai	4115	1415
5.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, (BVFCL), Namrup, Assam	1360	794
6.	Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai	976	599
7.	Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), Noida	337	232

1	2	3	4
8.	National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), New Delhi	4736	2744
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL), New Delhi	42	NIL

Amendment in Human Organ Transplantation Act

*138. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any amendment in the existing law to provide for more stringent punishment for illegal kidney transplant;

(b) the details of the proposed amendment, if any;

(c) whether the proposed bill to regulate clinical establishments which is presently before the Standing Committee would also deal with the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Honorable High court of Delhi in CWP No. 813/2004 *vide* its order dated 06.09.2004 had set up a Committee to examine the provisions of Tansplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, and the Transplantation of Human Organs Rules, 1995. The report was submitted on 25.05.2005. A National Consultation was held on 18.05.2007 and the report was submitted in the second fortnight of August, 2007. The recommended changes required amendment in the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 and the Rules framed thereunder. These changes are intended to facilitate genuine cases, increase transparency in transplantation procedures and to provide deterrent penalties for violation of the law. In so far as the Act is concerned, the following amendments have been proposed:

(i) to empower Union Territories, specially Government of NCT of Delhi to have their own appropriate authority instead of DGHS and/or Additonal DG (Hospitals).

(ii) To make the punishments under the Act harsh and cognizable for the illegal transplantation activities to deter the offenders from committing this crime.

(iii) To provide for registration of the centres for removal of organs from the cadavers and brain stem dead patients for harvesting of organs instead of registration of centres for transplantations only.

(iv) To allow swap operations between the related donor and recipients who do not match themselves but match with other similar donors/recipients.

Sale/purchase of human organs is already prohibited under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. Appropriate authorities established under this Act are responsible and empowered to check the illegal activities of human organs trafficking.

(c) and (d) A Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill 2007 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 30.08.2007. The Bill seeks to provide for registration and regulation